The Kvening Star. Pages 11-14.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1899-FOURTEEN PAGES.

The Evening Star is the only afternoon paper in Washington that receives the dispatches of the Associnted Press. It is therefore the only one in which complete news of the world, directly transmitted by telegraph, up to the moment of going to

Our New Credit Way. | Our New Credit Way.

UR FIRST

Introductory Sale Ladies' Muslin Un= derwear.

We take pleasure in introducing to you our new department of Ladies' Muslin Underwear. A department which we shall endeavor to have on the same par of excellence with the other departments of this store. This introductory sale was planned weeks ahead. Planned to make it outrival all other sales. Every garment sold during this sale is honest in workmanship and material. They're made among the country hills and haven't the taint of the sweatshop about them. You may visit this sale with the confidence that you won't purchase skimped goods or see any of them with loose-hanging threads. You'll get full width garments and not the trashy stuff that are used as decoys to attract people to January sales. We can compete with these so-called cash houses. Yes, even quote prices lower than them, and we don't ask you to pay cash down. That little public assistant, "Our New Credit Way," will show you the advantages of buying here on credit.

Corset Covers.

Become acquainted with this line of Corset Covers. We've got 'ym in high and low-neck styles, made of good muslin, felled seams and perfect fitting. Not the 5c. and 6c. quality. bet 12c. goods. Introductory DC.

Dainty Embreddery-trimmed Corset Covers, nicely finished in every w. Regular 15c, 10c.

Night Gowns.

gain? They te made of good muslin, with 18 tacks in yokes, with cambric number around neck and sleeves. Fell dength and width. Worth 39c. Introductory Price.

Ladies' Muslin Chemise, made with round yoke and sleeves, full length and width, felled seams. Worth 25c. Introductory 15C.

Drawers.

Ludies' Muslin Drawers, made with deep hem and tucks; felled seams. 25c. kind. Introductory 13 /2 C.

Ladies' Fine Muslin Drawers, made and ruffle of Hamburg embroidery; felled seams, Sie. quality, Introductory Price 25C. Possibly this lot won't last long at these prices. These gowns are made of fine muslin; you made with 8 tucks and two rows of insertions. V-shape neck and trimmed with cambric ruffles. Generous length and width 55c, kind. Introductory Price.

Skirts.

Ladies' Muslin Skirts, made with yokeband and deep hem, with a cluster of three tucks. A 45c, article. Introductory 20c.

Ladies' Muslin Skirts, made with yokeband and deep flounce, trimmed with 5-inch Hamburg embrodery ruffle, 75c, kind. 49c. Ladies' Fine Muslin Skirts, made with yokeband and deep flounce, trimmed with 7-inch Hamburg embroidery ruffle, Worth \$1. Introductory Price....

Chemises.

Ladies' Muslin Chemise, made with square yoke, buttered down front, full length and width; felled seams. Advantsed at 35c. 21 C. Introductory Price.

\$1.50 Ladies' Wrap= pers, 44c.

Just for a reminder from our Wrap-per Department we'll offer Ladies' Flannelette Outing Flannel and Percale rde with pointed and trimmed with corded

Take a Notion for These Small Prices.

A thousand and one bargains awaiting you. Surely there's something here to remind you of a place on your shopping memorandum. Don't let one item escape your

5c. Kid Hair Curlers, doz. for.1c. Six Corset Loves, 214 yards . . .

One spool Linen Thread......
One spool Machine Silk...... Two spools Buttenhole Twist.
 Two spools Buttonhole Twist
 1c

 Two spools Emb. Silk
 1c

 Four ounce bottle Machine Oil.
 3c

 5c box 4 kinds Halrpins
 1c

 Four eards Durning Cotton
 1c

 Six dezen Shirt Buttons
 3c

 Ioc. Ladies' Gerters
 6c

 15c Soap
 3 cakes in box
 5c

 5c paper Pins
 all sizes
 3c

A MEDLEY OF SPECIALS.

Handkerchief, with border 1c.

Sc. Black Children's 1c.

10-4 fast color Turkey Red Cloth.. 69c **82.50** Marseilles Spreads...... **85c** 75c. White Spreads...... **45c**

Sc. Black Children's Hose......

Gleaned From the Cloak Dept.

Ladies' Silk Petticoats, in plain and fancy taffeta; corded ruffles, and bound in velvet; original value \$4.98

Ladies' Silk and Satin Waists, in black and all the leading colors; latest style of cerding and tucking; \$10.00, \$11.00 \$4.97 and \$12.00 values, Now

All of our Ladies' Wool Waists, values up to \$1.98; in red, navy, black and plaids: 39c.

Monarch Sheets.

Hand form and hemmed, 21/2 29c.

Friday Sale of all our \$10 Men's \$4.00

Samuel Friedlander & Co.,

Successors to the New York Clothing House,

311

Seventh Street. Variable of the second second

YOUNG GIRLS PLAN SUICIDE.

One Was Successful and the Other is

most startling cases of suicide that ever planned by two sixteen-year-old girls last night. As a result, Miss Tammie Church was found head in bed this morning and the course, the called a physician, but before he arrived it was found that Miss Church was dead. Miss Johnson was unconscious, was the called a physician but before he arrived it was found that Miss Church was dead. Miss Johnson was unconscious, was dead. found unconscious at the latter's home, No. 1418 West Broadway, both having taken

Miss Church had been despondent because she had failed to receive a letter from her sweetheart for several days. While in this mood she read an account of Ernest Mc-Coun's suicide, and it is believed that the idea of suicide then suggested itself to her as a means of ending her troubles. It is the belief of the family that Miss Johnson took the morphine through sympathy for her cousin, as they have been almost inseparable. It is denied that Miss Johnson

Last night both girls were gayer than usual. They laughed and sang and joked almost to the point of hysteria. It is evident now that they had made their plans to die, and, instead of being cast down, \$16; Cyrus Bussey, \$30.

were effected to gayety by their purpose At 11 o'clock the family retired, the two

Critically III.

A special to the New York World from Louisville, Ky., yesterday says: One of the louisville, son soon fell asleep, and it was not until 4 o'clock this morning that she was aroused and restoratives were applied. She is still

unconscious.
Until the physician arrived it was not known exactly what was the matter with the girls, but later a bottle which had con-tained morphine was found in the kitchen. This convinced the family that the girls had taken the drug before retiring, as Mrs. Johnson had not heard them stirring during the night

Miss Church was a daughter of James Church, a Louisville and Nashville engl-neer, of Gallatin, Tenn.

----Local Pensions.

Pensions have been granted to the following residents of the District of Columbia: Reuben Beverly, increase, \$6 to \$8; reissue and increase, Aaron H. Frear, \$4 to \$6; John W. Truman, increase, \$14 to

KEELY MOTOR A FAKE NO CONCLUSION REACHED

Philadelphia Press Declares Result of an Investigation.

TUBING CONCEALED IN A WALL

Only Normal Forces Used in His Noted Machine.

HUMBUGGED THE PUBLIC

PHILADELPHIA, January 19.-The Press today publishes an article covering, with illustrations, over a page in space giving the details of an investigation made by that paper of the dismantled workshop of the late John W. Keely, which investigation the Press contends clearly proves the mysterious Keely motor to have been a delusion and deception, and that its alleged mysterious forces were the result of trickery. In the investigation, which has been in progress over a week, the flooring of the workshop was taken up and a brick

partition wall was removed. The Press was assisted in the work by Prof. Carl Hering, a consulting engineer of experience; Prof. Arthur W. Goodspeed, assistant professor of physics of the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Lightner Witmer, professor of experimental psychology at the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. M. G. Miller, who has had special training in exploration and research in the way of mound digging, and accordingly superintended all the digging operations. Clarence B. Moore Present.

Clarence B. Moore, son of Mrs. Bloom field Moore, was an interested spectator. The statements in the article, which are substantiated by signed statements of the above named scientists, are to the effect that tubing was found concealed in the brickwork and under the floor of the labora-tory. This, it is claimed, laid bare the pessibilities of deception, as the tubing is of the kind calculated to stand high pres-sure and could have been used in connec-tion with the great steel sphere found last-week in the laboratory, which the experts intimate was used as a reservoir for com-pressed air or compressed gases and the pressed air or compressed gases, and the tubing could thus form an agency for the ferces that moved the motor in the exhibi-

The contention of Mr. Keely and his friends for many years has been that no tubing of any kind was needed to work his machines. The views of Mr. Hering and Prof. Goodspeed are that the presence of the tubing and sphere indicates the use of normal forces and possible deception on the part of Keely. In this view Clarence Moore concurs and Prof. Witmer feels that the possibility of trickery confirms the diagnosis that most psychologists make as to the delusive character of the Keely mys-

NEW VESSELS FOR THE NAVY.

Progress on Work Described by Con-

Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn made a statement showing the progress of work on naval vessels under construction from which it appears that the Kearsarge and Kentucky, at Newport News, are completed 82 and 78 per cent, respectively. The Alabama is 76 per cent completed, the Illinois is 61 per cent completed and the Wisconsin 76 per cent. The builders of the Maine, Missouri and Ohio have not yet made much progress in the construction of those battle ships, though they have made preparations for laying the keels. The cruiser Albany, launched a few days ago, will be delivered to this government on May 1.

torpedo boats Rowan, Mackenzie, Farragut and Davis are each 99 per cent completed. The Fox has attained a percent-age of 98. The thirty-knot torpedo boats Dahlgren and A. M. Craven are 93 and 9 per cent completed. The Stringham is 57 per cent; Goldsborough, 44 per cent, and Bailey, 42 per cent. The training ship Chesapeake is half completed and the submarine boat Plunger is 85 per cent ready.

RUSSIA AIMING AT HERAT.

Important Post May Be Seized After Ameer's Death.

LONDON, January 19.-The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "In the event of disturbances following upon the death of the Ameer of Afghanistan the Russian general Beguljuboff, governor of the Trans-Caspian district, who has a force of 29,000 men, has direct in-structions to take Herat, a post of great military importance, 360 miles west of Cabul.

Alleged Fraudulent Practices.

David W. Brooks, a pension claim attorney of Detroit, Mich., has been disbarred from practice before the Department of the Interior and its bureaus, on a charge of having collected illegal fees for his services in connection with the prosecution of claims. It is alleged that in one claim, after having received an illegal fee of \$10, he attempted to collect \$100 more, threatening to sue the pensioner if his demand was

not complied with. Benjamin Carver, otherwise known as Anderson Charlton, and as Ben Charlton, a well-known character, who has been working as a local agent, in connection with claims for pension at Nashville, Tenn., and his associate, James Coleman, also of that city, have been committed to jail by United States Commissioner Farrell of Nashville, in default of \$1,000 bond, for the action of the federal grand jury, charged with having filed certain false and fraudulent affidavits in the claim of Ellen Mc

Deepening New York Harbor. A report from the army engineers in the

mportant project of improving, deepening and widening the east channel of New York parhor from the Narrows to the sea has been sent to Congress by the Secretary of War. The estimated cost of a channel 35 feet deep and 2,000 feet wide is placed at \$4.510,-000. In view of the increasing draft of vessels, an estimate was made on a 40-foot hannel of \$6,688,000. Gen. Wilson, chief of engineers, states that if the channel is made but 1,500 feet wide it can be constructed at approximately three-fourths of the cost of the wider channel. In a pre-vious report made by Lieut. Col. Ludlow he approved the improvement of the east channel and estimated the cost at \$3,200,750.

To Buy Smokeless Powder.

The naval committee of the House has esumed work on the naval appropriation bill, agreeing to the item of \$1,000,000 for the purchase of smokeless powder and \$125,000 for naval apprentices' barracks at Newport, R. I. The item for smokeless powder was changed so as to omit the pro-vision for government manufacture, as the naval powder works now in course of con-struction will not be ready for some time.

Lightship Near Old Point. The House yesterday afternoon passed bill authorizing a lightship and fog signal to be placed in the Chesapeake bay, near Old Point Comfort, on Horseshoe shoal.

Proposed Subsidy for a Cable to the Hawaiian Islands.

Spirited Debate in the House of Representatives - Mr. Bennett Champions the Measure.

In the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon, under the special rule giving the day to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, the bill to grant the Pacific Cable Company a subsidy of \$100,000 a year for twenty years for the construction and operation of a cable to Honolulu was called up and a very spirited debate, which consumed the remainder of the day, fol-

owed. The opposition was headed by Mr. Corliss (Mich.), who advocated the construction of a government cable. No conclusion was reached at the hour of adjournclusion was reached at the hour of adjournment, and as the special order under which the House was operating expired with the adjournment, and as objection was made to fixing another day for its consideration, it goes over indefinitely until the committee can get another day or until a special order is adouted.

is adopted.

Mr. Bennett (N. Y.), in support of the bill, reviewed the contest over the Pacific cable. The committee, after long investigation, he said, had decided that the strongest company should construct this much needed cable. The Pacific Cable Company was incorporated under the laws of New York with a capital stock of \$10,000,000. The men who were behind it controlled the Mexican cable and other cable lines. They had ican cable and other cable lines. They had built 14,000 miles of cable. Asked who the directors of the company were, he replied they were the president of the Mexican Ca₇ ble Company, Mr. Scrymser; Edw. L. Bailey, J. Pierpont Morgan, J. K. Todd and Geo. S. Baldwin. He did not know the names of the stockholders.

Mr. Bailey asked if this company was not seeking a subsidy for the company from Japan

Mr. Bennett replied that it was, but he de-nied the statement of Mr. Bailey that the

nied the statement of Mr. Bailey that the subsidies would pay the interest on enough money to construct the cable. Its cost, he said, would be \$10,000,000.

In reply to questions Mr. Bennett said that neither the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Treasury, the President nor the Secretary of the Navy had been consulted about this bill.

"It seems to be a legislative contract with a few wealthy New York gentlemen," interrupted Mr. Dockery (Mo.), "to give them a monopoly of the Pacific cable business."

Mr. Bennett gave notice that at the proper time he intended to offer amendments to provide that the cable should touch the La-

er time he intended to offer amendments to provide that the cable should touch the Ladrones and the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Lewis (Wash.) asked if it was true that this company had contracted with the Great Northern Extension Company to build the cable and to have a controlling interest in it on condition this company would secure convent votes in Company would secure enough votes in Congress to

pass this bill.

Mr. Bennett replied that it was not.

"Gen. Swayne is responsible for that statement," said Mr. Lewis.

"Gen. Swayne has opposed this company," replied Mr. Bennett. "He is more prejudiced against this company that I am against any company he is interested in. I want to see the cable built and operated by an American company." pass this bill. an American company.

an American company."

Mr. Bennett said that the cost of the cable to Honolulu would be about \$2,500,000, the annual cost of maintenance, \$70,000, but provision must be made out of the surplus earnings for repairs and renewals, the average life of a cable being about twenty wears. The cost beyond Honolulus many the e cost beyond Honolulu would

ot advertised for and the contract giver Mr. Bennett replied that the committee thought best to give the contract to a re-sponsible company, and had decided upon the Pacific Cable Company. Representative Hepburn, in support of the bill, said the theory upon which it was

framed was to enlist American capital in this cable enterprise. All the money the government was now expending went to for-eign companies. To and from Mantia we eign companies. To and from Manila we were now paying \$1.85 a word to one com-pany and \$1.10 to another. Representative Shafroth wanted to know

what objection there would be to allowing Representative Hephurn said there was no

the presentative Hepturn said there was no other American company which would accept the terms of this bill. He did not think the government itself should embark on this enterprise. There was only one project in which he believed there should be government ownership—the Nicaragua canal. That was a gigantic enterprise, be-yond the power of private enterprise. Representative Corliss Opposed.

Representative Corliss of Michigan, who was a member of the committee that re-

ported the bill, opposed it vigorously. He charged that the subsidy granted by the government in this bill, \$2,000,000 in total amount, would construct the cable. President Scrymser was now at work trying to get a subsidy from Japan. The company was a gigantic monopoly. It had been seek-ing subsidies from Congress for fifteen years. He believed in a government cable, One of the chief elements of England's strength, he said, was the fact that she pushed her own lines of communication around the world. around the world. The government had already gone into the business. Under the direction of the

War Department we were now engaged in laying 200 miles of cable in the Phillippines. He produced a contract, which, he said, was made between the Hawaiian republic July 2, 1898, a month before Hawaii was annexed, and President Scrymser giving the Pacific Cable Company an absolute monopoly of landing cables in that island for twenty years. Scrymser, he sald, had slip-ped over and obtained this contract just beped over and obtained this contract just be-fore sovereignty was transferred. But President Dole, he said, had insisted upon a provision to the effect that this contract should not be binding if the American State Department should within six months ex press its disapproval of the contract. Mr. Corliss said he had personally seen the Secretary of State about the matter, and he announced that prior to January 2, 1899 Secretary Hay had declared his disapproval and the contract was therefore void. (Ap-

Speaking of the necessity of cable communication in time of war he spoke of the fact that Dewey had been obliged, as a military act, to cut the Manlia cable. It was cut for months. "How much do you suppose we will have to pay for interrupting cable communication?" he asked. "I dare not tell you, the sum is so large, but I will say that we were paying during the war \$2,000 a day in cable tolls." Mr. Corliss said he would offer a substitute measure for the construction of a government cable to Hawaii and the Philippines.

ACTED AS SPIES FOR SPAIN.

Officers Are Rewarded for Hazardou Service During Late War.

LONDON, January 19 .- The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Among those recently rewarded for military services during the Hispano-American war are five Spanish officers, who volunteered, without asking a reward, to go to the United States after war was declared, and supply information to the Spanish government. They formed a commission under Lieut. Col. Don Luis Serrano.

"They visited continually New York city, Washington, Jacksonville, Key West, Tampa and other points, changing their posts every few days. They had many narrow escapes from detection, notably on one ocescapes from detection, notably on one oc-casion, when one of them met face to face a New York World correspondent whom he had known in Havana. The journalist chivalrously feigned ignorance. In addition to the secret service, the commission bought and sent to Cuba a considerable amount of ammunition. The largest con-signment was ready to leave when peace was signed."

BROOKLYN'S BIG BALL

of Churches.

Elaborate Plans for Reception to the Astor Battery.

SHEEHAN AGAINST CROKER

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. NEW YORK, January 18, 1809.

for the week occurred on Tuesday night in the borough of Brooklyn. Manhattan borough has many pretentious balls, but the Ihpetonga bali, the subscription dance of the Brooklyn 400, is pronounced by many to be the most delightful of them all. This year it was daintier, prettier and more taking than ever in its decorations. The Art Association rooms had undergone a transforming process which changed a homely hall into a palace of beauty. Shaded in candescent lights cast harmonizing hues on clusters of roses, violets and rare plants that yied in beauty with the Brooklyn girls, who rested beneath them after Strauss' waltzes by the stringed orchestra. It was 11 o'clock before the ball was fairly under way, midnight before it was at its height. After the supper, a somewhat protracted affair, a cotillon was danced. It is tradi-tional in Brooklyn that the handsomest evening gowns of the year shall be brought forward for the Ihpetonga, and this year's ball showed no exception to the custom. The daintiness of the ball room-a mass of pink and white and gold-was emphasized

by the daintiness of the dresses. A good many things are happening across the big bridge these days. The latest thing is the report that a syndicate, headed by ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower and his assopany, has been formed for the purpose of bringing about the consolidation of the local transportation companies in Brooklyn borough. The syndicate now controls most of the transportation companies through its control of the transit system and its re-cently acquired control of the Nassau rail-road. In addition to the more than 350 miles of double tracks controlled by the Rapid Transit and Nassau systems, it is said the other companies to be taken into the consolidation are the Coney Island-Brooklyn (which in turn owns the Brooklyn City and Newtown), the Brooklyn Ele-vated and the Kings County Elevated. It is stated that a new company will be form-

Strike Imminent.

The 10,000 coat makers on the East Side have effected a reorganization of the United Brotherhood of Tailors, and are said to be getting ready for a big strike against the manufacturers and contractors, and a big mass meeting will be held next Saturday. with this object in view. The United Brotherhood of Tailors has affiliated with the United Garment Workers, and counts upor the moral and financial assistance of that organization in any move it may undertake. The East Side garment workers have been very quiet for many months, but nothing but recent oppressions and impositions practiced upon them, they say, would cause them to now organize and threaten trouble Seventy-five per cent of their number, they claim, are working from 6 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. pay, and often running the risk of not getting paid for their labor. The employers, they say, have been taking advantage of their quiet and disorganized condition, and have increased their hours of labor and reduced wages and reinstated their cruel task system, which they thought they had abolished for good at their last big strike The tailors now intend to combine their ef-forts with that of legislation from the state in order to improve their condition. They will ask Gov. Roosevelt and the legislature to provide that all premises used exclusively for the manufacture of clothing shall compelled to close after having been open ten hours a day, and that the manufacturers be held liable for the wages due men employed by their contractors.

Reception to Astor Battery. When the Astor Battery arrives here it will receive a rousing reception. It is intended that a view of the battery and a reception which will follow shall be on a grand and fitting scale. It is quite possible. in view of the fact that the 69th Regiment of Infantry will return to New York at about the same time as the battery, that both organizations will march and be reviewed together. This has already been suggested. This would not at all interfere with provisions for the separate receptions

is a consistent admirer of the thorough-bred. Miss Paulding, the niece of Senator-elect Derew, is becoming an accomplished horsewoman, and she is now taking leap-

not unanimously backing up its chief's views regarding expansion and 16 to 1. The first public utterance is that of John C. Sheehan, the turned-down chief of the braves, who has come out flat-footed in opposition to Richard Croker. It is not known of the Morgan bill. He urged, however, Other losses amount to about \$40,000.

Brilliant Social Function in the City

COATMAKERS' STRIKE IMMINENT

The big social function of the greater city

ciates in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Comed to purchase all these properties and pay for them partly in bonds and partly in stock of the new corporation.

to follow. It would insure a grander spec tacle, and make one task of it for the re ceiving officers and officials.

ceiving officers and officials.

A question of intense interest to the National Guard arises with the return of the Astor Battery. A movement has been on foot for the last three months to organize sufficient artillery batteries to form a regi ment. The artillerymen most active in the organization of the batteries desire that Brigadier General Howard Carroll, late chief of the state artillery, shall have command of the regiment when formed. It is argued that the Astor Battery will undoubtedly form some sort of organization after muster out: it would be a mutual adto them and to the state guard to enroll them therein.

There is a constantly increasing demand in this city for good saddle horses. On pleasant afternoons Central Park is full of enthusiastic riders and well known men and women are continually being added to the list of persons who delight in riding. Talks with dealers in saddle horses and persons interested in the riding academies indicate that horseback riding will be more the fashion this year than ever before For several years institutions of this character have suffered because of the popularity of the bicycles. Nowadays while the fashionable world retains the wheel, many are dividing their time between the bicycle saddle and the horse saddle. The increased demand for good horses has naturally caused an advance in price and \$1,000 is not regarded now as an exorbitant sum to pay for a good saddle horse. The prices may be said to range from \$300 to \$1,500 for good, well-broken animals from five to six years old. On a fine day many prominent people may be seen riding in the park or on the avenues, among them Bishop Potter. He rarely permits the weather to prevent him from taking his daily ride. and cold or wet, rain or shine, he is gen-erally out for his airing. Perry Belmont ing lessons, so as to be able to follow the hounds at no far off date. Miss Emily Sloane is also one of the beginners. Miss Boldt, daughter of George C. Boldt, the proprietor of the Waldorff-Astoria, is an accomplished rider, and among the other well-known people who are often seen upon their steeds in the park is Joseph H. Choate.

Sheehan Opposes Croker. It looks as though Tammany Hall was

Every Shoe bearing Wm. Hahn & Co. Can be depended the name of wear.

Our Weekly Sale

Broken Shoe Sizes

Today At Hahn & Co.'s 3 Busy Stares.

All the remaining sizes of Shoe lines to be discontinued - shopworn Shoes and other slowselling Shoes will be found as usual on Fridays on our odds and ends tables, marked down to a

\$1.37 Reduced from \$3,\$2.50 & \$2

Ladies' \$2 Hand-welt Vict Kld and Cleth-top Pointed-toe Faced -AA to D wide-broken sizes.

Men's \$2 Box Calf Shoes-6 to 9. Winter Tans-9 to 11.

Men's \$3 Hand-made Culf Pointed toe Luced-broken sizes.

mere fraction of their real value. Come as early in the day as you can to secure the first pick of the following real bargains:

37c. Reduced from \$1,75c. and 50c. Ladies' \$1 Wool-lined Alaska Overshoes—2 to 4.

Ladies' \$1 Cerduroy Plue and Brown Warm-lined Leggins-sizes 1 to 6.

Ladies' \$1 Fine Imported Black Brondcloth 10-button Leggirettes nearly all sizes. Infants' Pique and Satin Quilted Fur-trimmed Pretty Little Bootees-sizes 0 to 3,

Child's Kid Spring-heel Hand-sewed Butter-4 to 8.

67c. Reduced from \$2.50, \$1.50 & \$1 \$2.50 Glace Kid and Satin Evening Sandals—in different colors—sizes 1 to 3.

Ladies' and Men's Felt, Velvet and Satteen Warm-lined Slippers and Juliets— broken sizes.

Misses' and Children's Splendid's wearing Kid and Box Calf Solid-sole Laced and Button nearly every size of some kind.

Ladies' Warm-lined Leather-foxed Laced Shoes size 4.

97c. Reduced from \$2.00 and \$1.50. Men's \$2 Hand-sewed Vici Kid Ties, for dancing or house wenr-sizes 5 to 10.

Ladles' \$1.50 and \$2 Fine K14 Pointed toe Laced and Button, Heeled—sizes 2 to 4. Spring-heel—232 to 6.

Boys' \$2 Winter Tans-sizes 2½ to 5½.

Misses' \$1.50 Straight-grain Patent-tip Double-sele Winter Butten-sizes 11½ to 2 Boys' \$2 Grade Casco Calf Pointed-toe Laced—12 to 1314.

Child's \$2 Hand-sewed Cork Sole Lecod-sizes 8 to 11, B or C.

WM. HAHN & CO.'S COR. THE AND K STS.

3 Reliable Shoe Houses,

what motive he was actuated in emerging from the political obscurity to which Mr. Croker consigned him, but here are his

"I am opposed to expansion. I do not am opposed to expansion. I do not believe in acquiring territory in the eastern hemisphere, 8,000 miles or more away from our own shores. I do not believe in the wisdom of spilling the blood and wasting the money of the American people in the benevolent assimilation of the savages of the Philipping Islands. I have no apolthe benevoient assimilation of the savages
of the Philippine Islands. I have no apology to offer for supporting Mr. William
Jennings Bryan and the Chicago platform
of 1896. The platform of the democratic
party is good enough for me, and no matter what it may be will receive such sup-

port as I can give to it."

Richard Croker is not only trying, with apparent prospects of success, to drive the Simon, Sullivan, Turner, White—32. apparent prospects of success, to drive the Manhattan Club out of business as a purveyor of democratic opinions, but he is running his own club on 5th avenue with everinceasing exclusiveness. Notwithstanding the fact that the Democratic Club has had its membership increased ten-fold during the past year by Croker's order to his employes to join it, it has hitherto been conducted on democratic lines. A person not a member of the club could walk in, go to the clerk's desk and make becuires as to member of the club could walk in, go to the clerk's desk and make incurres as to whether any of the members with whom he was acquainted were in the club house. Croker heard that this was a practice tolerated in plebeian clubs only, and as he wishes the Democratic Club to be as "swell" wishes the Democratic Club to be as swelf as the Metropolitan, Union or Union League he issued orders that no stranger be al-lowed to pass the outer door until he pre-sented his eard and received an invitation from one of the members to step into the reception room. No matter who the per-son may be, he cannot pass the Ceberus at the door, who wears Croker's livery and arries out his orders to the letter.

NO VOTE ON THE CANAL BILL.

Senator Allison Offered an Amendment Providing for a Bond Issue. The Nicaragua canal bill occupied the Senate after Mr. Bacon concluded his speech on the Philippines yesterday afternoon, and there was an interesting discus-

sion on Mr. Morgan's bill until 6 o'clock. Amendment after amendment was voted down and until almost the last minute it seemed likely that a vote on the measure would be reached last evening; but just as a final vote was about to be called for Mr. Allison (Ia.) exploded a bomb under the bill by offering an amendment providing that the Secretary of the Treasury should issue bonds to raise money with which to con-struct the canal. The friends of the measure then consented to an adjournment.

Mr. Clay (Ga.) and Mr. Berry (Ark.) advocated the passage of the Morgan bill.

Mr. Caffery, after addressing the Senate the second time under the lifteen-minute rule, offered an ther amendment to his substitute, with a view to obtain the floor again, but was ruled out of order. He then entered a motion to postpone indefinitely the Morgan bill, and upon that motion addressed the Senate.

Mr. Thurston (Neb.) announced that he would your for the substitute offered by Mr. yould vote for the substitute offered by Mr Would vote for the substitute outer by an Caffery because he believed the United States ought to construct the canal without reference to anybody else, but in the event of the failure of the substitute he would support the Morgan bill. He thought the canal ought to be built and characterized that "the one great rational necessity of

canal ought to be built and characterized it as "the one great national necessity of our times." It would, he said, vastly increase our commercial power and double the power of the American navy.

In advocating the Morgan bill Mr. Hawley (Conn.) said the canal must be built; that it was an absolute necessity to our present civilization. present civilization. Mr. Hoar said the canal ought to be built and built forthwith by this government.

He desired to put the question in the hands of the President. He attached little im-portance to the nature of the bill passed by the Senate, as it would be reviewed in any event by the House.
Mr. Chilton oppose the Caffery substi-Mr. Rawlins (Utah) opposed the Morgan

bill because, if constructed, the canal would be of no military or naval advantage to the United States under the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Teller said he would vote for the sub-

why the spirit moved Mr. Sheehan or by that Congress walt until the vast engineerolved before anything definite was done.

Mr. Caffery then withdrew his motion for indefinite postponement of the Morgan

The Caffery Substitute Tabled. Mr. Morgan then moved to lay the Caf-

fery substitute on the table. The motion was carried, 32 to 22, as follows; Yeas-Aldrich, Allison, Bacon, Berry, Chilton, Clay, Davis, Deboe, Foraker, Gallinger, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Hawley, Heitfeld, Jones (Ark.), Kenney, Kyle, McBride, Morgan, Nelson, Perkins, Pettus, Platt (Conn.),

Nays-Bate, Burrows, Caffery, Daniel, Elkins, Fairbanks, Gear, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hoar, Lindsay, Lodge, McEnery, McMillan, Mason, Money, Rawlins, Roach,

Teiler, Thurston Tiliman, Vest.—22.

Mr. Bacon then offered the following amendment to the pending Morgan bill:

"The provisions of this act shall not be operative nor any money paid out thereunder and the work of constructing said canal shall not be proceeded with under the same until the governments of the re-publics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica con-sent to eliminate and expunge from the concession to the Nicaragua Canal Associa-54 of the same, and until said amended concession shall secure to the United States title in perpetuity to their interest in said canal and the property appurtenant thereto, as contemplated in this act."

The amendment was discussed by Mr.

Bacon, Mr. Chilton and Mr. Teller. It was

defeated, 37 to 12 Mr. Gorman (Md.) proposed the following substitute for section 12 of the Morgan bill, substitute being accepted and agreed "That the President of the United States is authorized to arrange by agree-ment with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, or both of them, or with the grantees holding concessions from either of those states, to acquire all rights and privileges that may granted by said states which he shall deem just and for the best interests of all who are interested in the Nicaragua canal; and he is also authorized to submit to arbitration in the manner provided for in said concessions or otherwise any matter or controversy that may arise in reference to said canal or that relates to any claim of right under said concessions, or any of them." Mr. Gear (Iowa) offered his bill as a

substitute for the pending bill, the princi-pal feature of the substitute being the authority conferred upon the President to purchase from Nicaragua and Costa Rica full sovereignty and ownership of the ter-ritory necessary for the canal. The amendment was discussed by Mr. Caffery, Mr. Chilton, Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Tillman (S. C.). The last named thought he detected a steal in the pending bill and believed the substitute offered by Mr. Gear was a much better proposition than that offered in the Morgan bill.

The amendment was defeated, the vote being 32 to 15. · Bond Issue Authorized. Mr. Allison (Iowa) offered the following

as a hew section: "The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time, when necessary, such sum or sums as may be required to provide for the payment of the treasury warrants authorized to be issued under the provitions of this act and shall issue bonds of the United States for such purpose at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, payable quarterly, principal and interest to be paid in coin of the present standard value at the pleasure of the United States after twenty years from their date, and said bonds shall be sold at not less than par, and shall first be offered to the people of the United States, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

Then, at 6 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Pettus (Ala.), the Senate adjourned.

New York Shoe House Burns. A. J. Cammeyer's big shoe store, in the

center of the 6th avenue shopping district,